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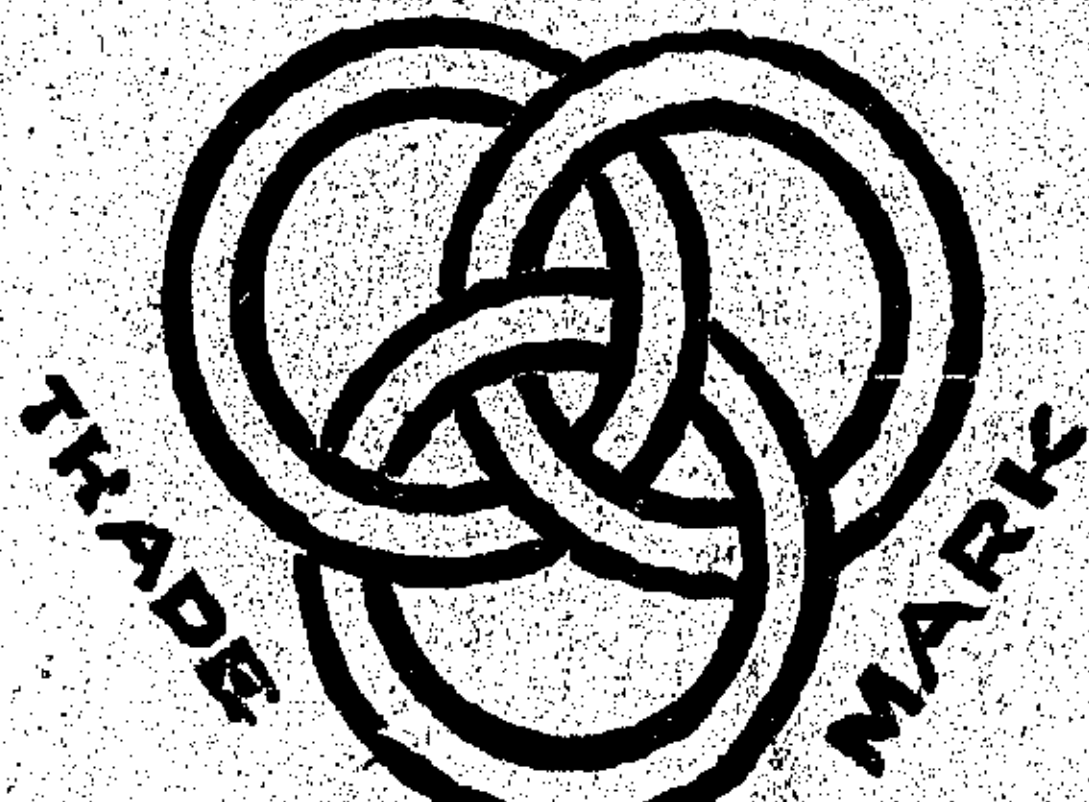
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THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG

The following leading article appeared in the *North-China Daily News* of April 28th:

We had no time yesterday to reply to the correspondents who took us to task over our recent criticisms of Sir Henry May; but in common justice to the latter it was important that the letters should not wait. Of the two writers, Mr. Gordius Nielsen, introducing himself with characteristic humility as "an outsider with the, at present, almost criminal denomination of 'A Neutral,'" takes a point of view which is just now easier for those so placed to take than for the Allies. Assuredly the war is being fought "to make this planet a more decent and habitable globe"; and the war will have been fought in vain if it does not, at the last, restore Germany to a state in which they can once more be admitted amongst civilized peoples. Meanwhile, it would be criminal folly not to realize the immense schemes that Germany is revolving for a "war after the war" and to prepare for them accordingly. The Allied nations are not to be caught twice napping; and when they find a want of sympathy, or what seems to them to be such, in their officials, they speak out sharply.

For this, after all, unless Mr. May's summary has badly misrepresented him, is the main ground of complaint against Sir Henry May's recent speech. No one seriously believes him—a pro-German. But when he describes a motion supported by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce to exclude Germans from the shelter which they have so greatly abused as "not in the best interests of the Colony," the Governor cannot be surprised if people grow indignant. What Mr. Holyoak proposed was no more than what the London Chamber of Commerce is advocating, and that body is scarcely to be accused of what our correspondent "Hongkong" denounces as "wild and entirely impracticable schemes." Moreover it is, we think, true only up to a certain point that questions of this nature will be decided at the Peace Conference—that is, unless the nation at large gives a strong mandate beforehand to the men who will represent it at that Conference. No doubt many things are being urged to-day which it will never be feasible to secure, however advantageously the war may end for us. But the outbreak and the whole course of that war have sufficiently revealed the folly of leaving officials and politicians too much to their own devices. The nation may ask for more than it can get. But it is all important that it should ask, thereby building up a strong body of opinion to strengthen the hands of the British delegates at the Conference and of British administration within the Empire.

In these circumstances it might at least have been expected that the Governor's manner would be more conciliatory than it seems to have been. While he might perceive impossibilities in the motion which its proposers did not, there was surely no call for the rebuff which, if the episode has been correctly reported, was administered. He might have said something to the effect that, while he could not recommend the Council to adopt the motion, his proposal would be reported sympathetically to headquarters, or words to that effect. It may be that something of this kind was said by Sir Henry, and that the fuller report will reveal it. If so we shall not be slow to make amends. Meanwhile, our correspondent "Hongkong" will, we hope, forgive us if we do not pursue the question of the relationships between the business community and the Governor, about which there would seem to be two opinions. Speaking quite generally, there appears reason to believe that the atmosphere of the Colony would be greatly lightened by extending to the business community that larger share in their own affairs which they not unreasonably claim. This is certainly not a matter for the Peace Conference, but it is one that might well receive favourable attention in the general re-shaping of the Empire.

THE PADDY CULTIVATOR AND THE PRICE OF RICE

The *Saigon Opinion* says that though the cost of rice has gone up enormously in Hongkong and the other markets supplied from Saigon, the paddy cultivator has not benefited at all. The Chinese rice-millers form a combine, and the seller of paddy is in their hands. Moreover, a large proportion of the cultivators are financed by the rice-millers or by the chetties, and are so financed that they cannot carry on without letting into debt. The opinion is expressed that only competition will bring the price of paddy into proper relation with the price of rice in foreign markets.

DOCTOR'S LIBEL ACTION AT THE DEATH OF MR. GODWIN, SHANGHAI.

THE DEATH OF THE LATE MR. MACKINNON.

In H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on April 24th, before Sir Haviland de Sausmarez (Judge) and a jury, the hearing of the action was continued in which Dr. E. L. Marsh sought to recover damages for an alleged libel contained in a letter written by Mr. Hayley Morris and published in the *North-China Daily News*, two of whose directors, Messrs. E. C. Pearce and Gordon Morris, were joined as defendants.

The plaintiff alleged that the letter was written and printed and published "falsely and maliciously" of him as a medical practitioner, and that by it he had been much injured in his credit, reputation and profession. The defendants meant, and were understood to mean, that he was more concerned for the observance of medical etiquette than for the welfare of his patient.

The defence denied malice and pleaded that the letter, so far as it consisted of facts, was true; and, so far as it consisted of expressions of opinion, was fair comment on such facts. The general question raised in the letter was a matter of public interest and proper for newspaper discussion, and had not caused any injury to the plaintiff.

The case turned on the question of the refusal of the plaintiff to call in Dr. Bolton, at the request of the defendant, Hayley Morris and others, for a consultation over the condition of the late Mr. Mackinnon. The plaintiff pleaded that his patient was seen by his two partners, who agreed with his diagnosis of the case, and that, when asked if he wished a further opinion, Mr. Mackinnon replied in the negative and requested to be protected against interference by his friends. When the letter which formed the subject of the action was submitted to the editor of the paper he refused to publish it until it was approved by his directors.

When the case came before the Court again on the 24th inst. it was announced that a settlement had been arranged between the plaintiff and Messrs. E. C. Pearce and Gordon Morris on the following terms:—The defendants, Edward Charles Pearce and Gordon Morris, absolutely withdrew the libel complained of and sincerely apologized for its publication. They agreed to pay the plaintiff's costs between solicitor and client, occasioned by them on a scale to be fixed by the Judge, and also to pay the sum of five hundred pounds sterling to the Shanghai General Hospital.

All imputations of malice are withdrawn on both sides. The third defendant, Mr. Hayley Morris, was then proceeded with, and was still unfinished when the Court adjourned.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTANT ADDITION TO CHINA MAIL FLEET.

According to telegraphic advice received from the head office of the China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd., in San Francisco, that Company has recently purchased the steamer *Congress* from the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. When placed on the run, this vessel will represent an outlay of \$1,500,000 gold.

The *Congress* is a steel twin-screw steamer of American registry, built by the New York Ship-Building Company, of Camden, New Jersey, in 1913. She is an oil-burning steamer, fully equipped with wireless telegraphy, submarine signal apparatus, etc. Her gross tonnage is 7,895 tons, net, 4,912. She is 224ft. long and 55ft. beam, and has accommodation for 130 1st cabin, 100 second, and 500 steerage passengers. She is at present undergoing a complete overhaul in preparation for the Trans-Pacific trade, and it is expected that she will be in active service about the 1st of November of this year.

AFTER-WAR TRADE BOOM.

Mr. John Hodge, M.P., Minister of Labour, speaking on "Capital and Labour, or After the War Problems," at the fifty-ninth meeting and dinner of the Sales Managers' Association, at the Holborn Restaurant, said he was an optimist, and believed that after the war we were going to have a great period of booming trade. It was impossible now to get new machinery or renewals; we were working from hand to mouth, so that after the war there must be a great demand for renewals. Shipbuilding would boom to an extent we had never known before, and with the iron and steel trades booming every other trade would boom in sympathy. But all these industries which had been turned into munition-making must not wait until peace was declared. They must lay their plans now for the change. Demobilisation would affect the labour market to a very large extent, and we must see that the Army and Navy did not flood the labour market with too many men at one time. Otherwise demobilisation might create a situation of so appalling a kind that we should be faced with a kind of revolution. That would be a disaster to labour after the sacrifices of its old customs and privileges which had taken half a century to build up. His great desire was to have the heartiest and closest co-operation between capital and labour in seeking to solve the problem.

OUR PRISONERS IN GERMANY

PARCELS FOR THE STARVING.

Sir Starr Jameson, chairman of the Central Prisoners of War Committee, made the following statement on March 16th in the special telegram to the *Daily Mail* on our starving prisoners in Germany. The cable was sent by Mr. Pomeroy Burton, one of the directors of the *Daily Mail*, who travelled to the United States in the same vessel as Mr. Gerard.

The Central Prisoners of War Committee is fully cognizant from authoritative sources of all the matters referred to in this cable, and every point indicated has been and is being taken up by the committee.

There are at present 33,000 military and 3,200 civil prisoners in Germany. To every one of these, since December 1st, three standard parcels, each weighing when packed 10lb., have been regularly despatched; the contents of these are certified by the scientific authorities to contain, with the bread ration mentioned below, the number of food calories essential to the sustenance of a man in full work, and in making the calculation no account is taken of any rations which may be provided by the Germans. In addition to this 13lb. of bread are sent, either from Copenhagen, Berne, or in a few cases from England, to every one of the prisoners. A list is kept of all the German camps, and to provide for cases of men passing through, or cases in which owing to some accident the parcels do not arrive regularly, despatches of supplies in bulk are made to each of these camps. That the system is not unsuccessful the acknowledgment cards enclosed with each parcel and returned by the prisoners are the best proof.

With regard to the recommendation that only supplies in bulk should be despatched everywhere, the central committee has, as shown above, adopted this system to some extent, but experience shows that large consignments in bulk, such as would be necessary if all the prisoners were to be supplied under that system, are apt to be lost in transit or tampered with. In certain selected centres, such as Ruhlleben, where the conditions are very peculiar, the committee is at present arranging to feed a large proportion of the prisoners by means of bulk supplies. The remainder are provided for by local associations working under our authority or under the permit system from authorized shops in cases where their friends prefer that method.

The question of reprisals on the German prisoners, as suggested in the article, is entirely a matter for the British Government to decide. It is said that the German inspectors open all parcels, cut through the bread and tins, and then repack and forward them to their destination. The central committee has on several occasions forwarded, through Lord Newton, the most vigorous protests against this practice and has also taken measures to enlist the sympathies of the International Red Cross Society in the matter. It is hoped to secure some modifications of this very stringent and, from the prisoners' point of view, very harmful practice.

In connection with the suggestion that parcels from relatives should be allowed to go in the past, it was in order to obviate the evils which had arisen in consequence that the whole system was centralized under the British Red Cross Society, as it was realized that the German authorities who examined these parcels would be more inclined to accept consignments packed and endorsed by the British Red Cross Society and covered by the emblem of the Geneva Convention than they would be in the case of miscellaneous despatches made by private individuals all over the kingdom.

No overlapping of parcels is now possible under the new system, and the state of things described is doubtless the result of the miscellaneous despatches made by friends and relatives of the prisoners before December 1st, when the new system came into force. It must never be forgotten that with the large number of parcels despatched to prisoners of war the receipt is by no means as regular as the despatch, and even though the irregular despatches ceased during December, the results of the old system would be evident to those on the spot in the camps long after the date named. Moreover, during December and January there were periods during which the German railway services were interrupted.

"Taking the evidence we have received as a whole we can unhesitatingly say that the vast preponderance of opinion throughout Great Britain is enthusiastically in favour of Summer Time and of its renewal—not only as a war measure, but as a permanent institution." This is the opinion of the committee which Mr. Herbert Samuel, their Honorary Secretary, appointed last September to inquire into the social and economic results of Summer Time.

COMPANY MEETING.

SENAWANG RUBBER ESTATES CO., LTD.

At the eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this Company, held at the offices of the secretaries and general managers (Messrs. Hays, Rose & Co.), No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on April 24th, it was decided to pay a final dividend of 15 per cent, equal to Rs. 0.75 per share for the year ending January, 1917.

An amount of Rs. 201,244 to the credit of "Premium on Shares Account" was utilised to write down "Estate Account" and "Estate Development Account."

CRUEL TREATMENT OF BELGIAN SLAVES.

MEN BROKEN AND KILLED BY THE GERMANS.

Some fresh details of the shocking treatment of Belgian deportees in Germany have been received by the Belgian Government. The report comes from a number of men escaped from Germany.

After detailing how all men from 17 to 55 years of age in their village, except the few who consented to work for the enemy in Germany, were taken off to a camp at Austerlitz, the report proceeds:— "We met in the camp a great number of deportees from 1905 and the surrounding district. They had arrived six weeks before, and were in a most pitiful condition. Two of them died before our eyes in one day. Strong men of 20 to 30 were absolutely worn out, and walked like old men, with bent backs and shuffling feet. They had undergone terrible experiences."

"Having refused to work for the enemy, they had been taken to a punishment camp (Gefängnis), where they had been compelled to work in the marshes during 32 days in the coldest weather with only their shirt and trousers on, without food, during the whole day."

"One day a patrol trained a machine-gun on them and, as they still refused to sign an engagement, they were fired at with blank cartridges. Another day soldiers threatened them with rifles and bayonets. We only met at Muenster part of those who survived this treatment."

There was in the camp a labour bureau visited by all the employers of the surrounding towns. Some of us were able to stand the regime of the camp any longer, and hoping to be able to escape more easily if we were not under immediate military supervision, consented to work in the Mannesmann munition factory at Gelsenkirchen.

"We were promised a daily salary of 7s. to 11s., out of which 2s. 4d. would be taken for our board and lodging. We were allowed to correspond with our relatives in Belgium and to receive parcels from them. We were promised leave after two months in order to go to Belgium, and to be definitely released after four months."

"But after a few days' work we soon realized that none of the promises would be kept. Our cards to Belgium never reached their destination, and our salary was not paid. They took 2s. for our board, and after six weeks at Gelsenkirchen we were only given 7s. 8d., one day's wage. We finally succeeded in reaching the frontier at the end of January last."

CORRESPONDENCE. HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Much has been said and written on this matter, and the British are stirred to their depths, and their minds are much exercised by the idea of the Germans being permitted to return after the War to sit cheek by jowl with them in the pursuit of their peaceful vocations. There are some Britons who keep cool and try to pacify their minds with words of moderation. We admire such men for having the courage of their convictions, but such people are not very far-sighted in regard to the welfare of our vast Empire, whose virile sons are now fighting for its very existence. Those who have followed British politics for the last twenty years will remember the "Little Englanders" who gloried in their peace shibboleth of "splendid isolation." Splendid idleness! We still remember, also, the little band of "peaceful" men who day in and day out used to rave at the enormous burden of armaments. What if their voice had prevailed! These soft-hearted folk were very nearly our undoing! Where are they now?

The question raised by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak was purely one of sentiment, and sentiment in this case is not the sentiment of passion but of reason. It is not based on £ s. d. Not that Hongkong would go to the dogs or that our neighbouring territories would benefit thereby, though if people are nervous about that, let them all go to those places bag and baggage. That, however, was not the question.

His Excellency is nothing if not "breezy" at times. He quickly saw the feeble argument of the "credit system," hammered on it, worsened the valiant champion, and, not content with that, "kicked him downstairs." His Excellency laid much stress on the Chinese members of the Council, but they are representatives of a purely commercial community, whose interest is much concerned in this question, who are in Hongkong for business, who know that more Germans means more business, and more business means "grist to their mills." Hongkong, however, is a British outpost, and not a hunting-ground for any Chinese who come there to make money and are happier than in their country. They are purely Chinese, as they demonstrate on their holidays by displays of Chinese buntings and flags. If there was any purely Chinese question involved, then His Excellency would have been on the right fence; but the Council was simply asked to convey the voice of the British residents to the Home Authorities, and the British have a right to demand this. Now for an *argumentum ad hominem*. Let me ask Mr. Harris this question: Suppose a German is welcomed in his (Mr. Harris') home circle, enjoys all the treatment accorded a gentleman, and in the end it is discovered that he abused most outrageously the hospitality he received. Would Mr. Harris allow this man to enter his home? No! He would surely ask him to "about turn." As with the individual so with the nation. These men were welcomed in all the British Colonies and possessions, enjoyed equal rights, the most favoured treatment (better treatment in India than the Indians themselves), with this result that they abused the confidence most disgracefully and outrageously in every conceivable way. Yet we find in our midst some "Molly Coddles" who publicly ask us to make the same mistake again. *Errare est humanum*, I admit, but to repeat the same mistake is foolish, a crime in this case. Mr. Harris would be content to hob-nob with Fritz if Fritz would admit his misdeeds in War. Mr. Harris means to make a hypocrite of him, who "even in penance plans sins anew." A German is a German. No, sir, give the German his due; if he is content to return to our Colonies give him a back seat, for he deserves it and has earned it.

Great Britain must not forget that she fights a deadly unscrupulous foe, who means business and has been watching his opportunity for years. British heritage, prestige, aye, Britain's very existence is involved. Germany is not only fighting but butchering thee, and thine. Why give her quarter when she gives thee none? It costs thee so many more sons. Captain Blaikie would verily have been murdered but for the threat of reprisal. Look at the civilian German population in all parts of the world. (Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. CHOI AND CHEUNG.

Fifteen chair coolies, representing the clans of Choi and Cheung, who, as the result of a free fight over a chair stand were all more or less damaged, were bound over by Mr. Wood, in the sum of \$100 each to be of good behaviour for six months. One of the men is still in hospital.

COOLIE AND AN AXE.

A coolie employed at the Kowloon docks was the defendant in an assault action, the complainant being an Indian watchman, also employed at the docks. The latter stated that as he was walking through the dockyard the coolie, without any warning whatsoever, picked up the hatchet (produced) and threw it at him, striking him on the head and causing blood to flow freely. The only reason he could give for attack was that he had reported the coolie for smoking. The coolie denied the allegation, and, after hearing his evidence, Mr. Melbourne found the case not proved, and the man was discharged.

A VIOLENT JAPANESE.

Quite a diminutive specimen of the Japanese race appeared before Mr. Wood on a charge of assaulting a woman, also of assaulting an Indian constable, and damaging the latter's uniform. The man was found in Wanchai in an intoxicated condition. He had assaulted a woman, and when the constable came up to arrest him he also assaulted the representative of law and order and tore his tunic. When taken to the police station the Japanese became so violent that it took four burly policemen to calm him. Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour on the charges of assault, the sentences to run concurrently, and for damaging the policeman's uniform he was ordered to pay \$1.50 compensation.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese woman appeared before Mr. Wood charged with being in possession of 110 taels of opium. Mr. Grist appeared to defend, and stated that he was going to try and find the husband of the woman, but Inspector Gordon remarked that the husband had been dead for two months. The woman's defence is that the opium was left to her by her deceased husband. A remand was granted.

Another woman was arrested with opium in her possession when she was about to leave Kowloon by train. She was fined \$100, the alternative being two months' hard labour.

A man was arrested in Connaught Road West with some opium cleverly concealed under the soles of his shoes. Mr. Wood fined him \$400, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

Mr. Wood fined another woman \$1,500, or, in default six months' hard labour, for being in possession of a quantity of opium.

CHUNG LING SOO.

The booking for the Chung Ling So season at The Theatre Royal is open at Moutrie's. In addition to the performance given by this clever illusionist, there will be a variety entertainment by specially selected artistes from the leading London halls. Mr. Maurice E. Bandman is coming with the Company in order to control the business side of the management.

By mendacity they blackguard and besmirch the fair name of Britons. In Africa, Britons, when the cowardly Huns have the chance, are shown as slaves and made to work like them in order to degrade them in the eyes of savages! Every day, when we open our papers, we read of some harrowing cruelties to our prisoners and sick men who are unfortunate to fall into their clutches. Yet we find peace cranks who preach moderation to us! These peace cranks would do better to go to Germany after the War, and endeavour to make the Germans mend their ways, make true men of them, and a purged nation! But to preach moderation to us, while our sons and brothers are fighting our battles and risking their lives and limbs in a righteous and just cause, is treason to our gallant troops. Save us from such "Molly Coddles" who perpetually prate of peace. To them I commend a recent publication, "The Crimes of Germany," based on the official enquiries of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Belgium, with photographs and illustrations. None are so blind as those who will not see.

H. S. KAVARANA.
Canton, 29th April.

MEN OF THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT ENTERTAINED.

SPEECH BY COLONEL JOHN
WARD, M.P.

The To Yuen restaurant, West Point, had the unique experience of being practically filled with British soldiers last evening, close upon 500 men of the 26th Middlesex Regiment assembling in the building for dinner. The occasion was a welcome by the Victoria Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade to the Regiment, and right loyally were they entertained by way of a Chinese dinner, a novelty which was appreciated by all, and a musical programme which was provided by the band of the 74th Punjab. The dinner was presided over by Mr. Ho Leung, one of the officers of the Division, and among those who supported him were:—Lieut.-Col. John Ward, M.P., Major E. J. Browne, Capt. A. Henderson Smith (Adjutant), Capt. W. F. Richardson, Lieuts. J. Sayer, A. J. Cooper, F. G. Dickenson, G. H. V. Jefferies and E. G. Eastman, and Second Lieuts. E. L. Amies, H. C. Lovely, and E. G. King, along with District Officer A. E. Relphs, Dr. Thomas, and Messrs. Ho Fook, Wong Kam Fook, Sin Tak Fan, S. Kotewall, Ho Wing, etc.

After "The King" had been submitted and honoured musically, the toast of the evening was proposed.

Mr. Ho Leung, in proposing the toast of the Battalion, said:—This is the second occasion on which, as the Divisional Superintendent of the Victoria Division, I have the pleasure to extend a hearty welcome to its guests. The pleasure I experience in welcoming you to-night is, if possible enhanced by the knowledge that this is probably a unique occasion in the history of this Colony. It is unique because I think I am right in saying that this is the first time in the annals of Hongkong that a gallant battalion of His Majesty's Army newly returned, covered with laurels and glory, from the scene of actual conflict in the greatest war in history, being entertained by a small company of volunteers in first aid work in this small but important outpost of the Empire. I know that no words of mine can add to the praise which you have received and which you richly deserve. I can only say that from the moment when I read the stirring speech of welcome to you by His Excellency the Governor of Singapore I have been looking forward to have the honour of meeting you. We all know and admire the gallantry you displayed on the field of battle, and the coolness and discipline you exhibited when your transport was mined. I have read with thrill Col. Ward's address to you whilst drawn up on the ship. How simple and inspiring it must have seemed to you all, and this was what he said:—"Officers and men of the 25th you have now the supreme test of your lives, the one moment we all ought to have lived for. Remember that you are Englishmen. All the best traditions of our Country and race are in your keeping. You are members of one of the famous regiments in the British Army. Pray God you do not act to sully its honour. Obey orders and we may be able to save you all, but if we cannot, then let us finish like English Gentlemen." (Applause.) Gentlemen, we all know how splendidly they responded to that stirring address; their behaviour was so magnificent that it evoked this gracious message from H.M. The King:—"Please express to the Officer Commanding the 25th Battalion Middlesex Regiment my admiration of the conduct displayed by all ranks on the occasion of the accident to the Tyndarens. In their discipline and courage they worthily upheld the splendid tradition of the Birkenhead, ever cherished in the annals of the British Army." (Applause.) Conscious and proud as we all are of that tradition, and remembering what matchless valour, heroic discipline and noble chivalry it has consecrated we feel that no praise can be greater than this gracious tribute from His Majesty. This great war has given occasion to many inspiring thoughts, and to my mind one of the most inspiring is this, that of a regiment composed, as your Battalion is, of volunteers from the greatest democracy in the World, led by a labour representative in the House of Commons, which is a symbol of British freedom against a gigantic armed, brutal, Bur-

caucracy which is the negation of liberty. Col. Ward, Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Middlesex Regiment, I can assure you that we feel very keenly the honour you have done us in accepting our invitation, and we hope that your stay here will be every pleasant one and that, before you leave, we shall be given to see the beginning of the end you so gallantly helped to accomplish, when the Prussian Militarism shall for ever be crushed and a glorious peace shall reign. (Loud applause.)

Colonel John Ward, M.P., in responding to the toast of the Battalion, which he said he had the honour to command said that that was the most unique experience he had ever had, a reception by their Chinese fellow-subjects to the station to which they had been sent. A great many of them had never left their homes before, a great many of them had left their homes so many years ago that they had forgotten a great deal of what they had learned and it must be interesting to everyone of them to have a chance of seeing so much of the Empire to which they were proud to belong, and to find at the extreme limit of their power and sway such a compact and business-like community, controlled and governed and directed by such skill as one found in that far outpost of the Empire. (Applause.) They had all been impressed by the enormous human activity displayed along the quayside of this port, and the wonderful organisation that must exist, though it looked almost like chaos, although it could not be possibly be that because so much had been achieved. (Applause.) They had been impressed by the wonder of it and the strangeness of it all. Nothing, however, was so Eastern and so strange than the fact that they were entertained, first and foremost, in this Eastern outpost of the Empire by the natural and original subjects of the King. In Capetown, Durban and Singapore it had been the other way about; it had been their fellow-countrymen who had been the first to welcome them. On that unique occasion they found that there was a peculiar sympathy developed among all races and classes by courage under adverse and difficult circumstances by all men. It did not matter whether it was Chinese, Hindoo, Brahmin, Catholic or Mohammedan, it did not matter to what race or creed they belonged, they all admired courage and determination under difficult circumstances and occasions. They woke up one morning to find themselves famous, but not without an effort. (Applause.) It was quite easy to talk and laugh about it now, but it was not so easy to talk and laugh about it then, when there was a only a narrow partition between life and death. All the courage and the bravery and the generosity of their race to which they belonged was exemplified in their conduct, on the occasion when the Tyndarens was mined, and he never felt prouder in his life. Col. Ward went on to mention that the battalion was partially enlisted on the voluntary system, and partially filled up by those who had been compelled by the stress of circumstances to serve, but everyone, no matter what condition and circumstances had forced them to become soldiers of the King, each one, when faced with the supreme test of their lives, proved worthy of the country to which they belonged. (Applause.) He proceeded to say:—"You gentlemen belonging to the Colony of Hongkong, you have one of the most beautiful spots in the world next to England." (Applause.) It is splendid to be on the Peak and to see your wonderful sunset. Of course, you have also, I notice, just as the most beautiful land in the world, your dogs and your mist, which are sometimes so depressing that I have really thought that it would be a good place to start a suicide club. (Laughter.) All the circumstances seem to make it like another bit of England. The mist, the rains, the work, the industry, the shipping, the clouds and the sunshine, why, indeed, it must be the other side of our own country." (Loud applause.) Proceeding the speaker said they might be here for three or four years, according to the length of the conflict, and he asked them not to think that that was beyond possibility. It was extremely doubtful whether they would find the full end of the war for at least ten years from the time it began. He did not mean that they were going to have a great European conflict such as they saw now, but they knew quite well the disputes and difficulties that might arise over the settlement after the greater part of the conflict was over, and if the men imagined that they were going to be allowed to run back to "Blighty" within a few months of the conclusion of the war they were greatly mistaken. And besides, they were positively determined that whatever came they were going to win, whether it took two years or ten. (Loud applause.) It was a pleasure to find that their friends the Chinese were so interested in their welfare, and were so pleased to welcome them to their town and to their beautiful island. He trusted that their presence among the Chinese would be of the friendliest, and that the latter would be sorry to part with them when the time came. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741, 1742.

**FURNISHING
DEPT.**

Loose Covers A SPECIALITY.

NOTE!

**WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF
PRINTED TAFFETAS & CRETONNES**

IN NEWEST STYLES AND COLOURINGS.

**CALL AND SEE THEM
OR
SEND FOR PATTERNS.**

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Obtainable at—

Wing Co. (C. Ltd.)

Sincere Co. Ltd.

Sun Co. Ltd.

Chong Tai

Nam Hing Leung

Ty Sing

Sang Tai

Kwan Tye

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton at—

Sincere Co. Ltd.

Stocked by

THE FRIGATE PUB.

Bottled by British Labour.

PRICES DUTY PAID.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

of 4 dozen

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

PINTS—\$28.50 per case

of 8 dozen

or \$3.40 per Dozen.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

[487-3]

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 546

**BABY-CARS
PERAMBULATORS
MAIL-CARTS
FOLDING-CARS
NEW STOCKS**

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

ONE ROOM suitable for an OFFICE.
Apply to—
DENNYS & BOWLEY.
[598]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day REMOVED my OFFICE from Queen's Building to 2nd Floor of Messrs. A. TACK & Co.'s Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
WEI A YUK.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917. [599]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE from This Day Opened our Offices at New York, San Francisco and Hongkong under the Firm Name of **KARANJIA & Co.**
Our Local Office is situated at No. 2, Connaught Road.
KARANJIA & Co.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917. [594]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE beg to notify that on and from the 1st May, 1917, Mr. NOSSERWAN BOMANJEE KARANJIA will retire from the business of our firm here and branches abroad. His responsibility will therefore cease from the date of his retirement. The business of the firm will be carried on by Mr. MANCHERJI JAMSHEDJI PATELL & Co. on his own account, as usual; while the business of BOMANJEE & Co. of Hongkong and Canton will be carried on by Mr. NOSSERWAN BOMANJEE KARANJIA on his own account, and Mr. MANCHERJI JAMSHEDJI PATELL's responsibility will cease from the date of BOMANJEE & Co. from that date.
PATELL & COMPANY,
BOMANJEE & COMPANY,
MANCHERJI JAMSHEDJI PATELL,
NOSSERWAN BOMANJEE KARANJIA.
[595]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, May 1st, 1917, the FARES between the Stations on the British Section and certain Stations on the Chinese Section will be INCREASED.
Full particulars of these alterations will be posted at the Railway Stations. No increase has been made to the present Special Fares between Canton and Hongkong and vice versa.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 30th, 1917. [590]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, the 9th, 10th and 11th May, 1917, commencing each day at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Large Quantity of Burroughs & Wellcome's Tablets (various assortment), Kepler's Malt and Oil, Allen Hanbury's Byno Preparations, Patent Medicine, Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.
ALSO,
A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soaps.
N.B.—The above sale offers an unique opportunity to hospitals and private dispensaries, as the goods are in fine condition and are only being sold owing to the labels being slightly stained by water.
On View from MONDAY, the 7th May, 1917.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [596]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, **THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being **RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.**
In One Lot.
The Property consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1866.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
MESSRS. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [597]

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MEETING at the Theatre on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, at 8.30 p.m. to pass the proposed Rules and Regulations (a copy of which can be seen at my Office, 4, Des Voeux Road Central), and to elect Officers and a Committee, and to transact other business.
The Honorable Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK will take the chair.
A. S. D. COULAND,
Hon. Secretary, pro tem.
[591]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1917, at Noon.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1917. [523]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, 81, George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April to the 5th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1917. [532]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [532]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5193, dated Hongkong 21st February, 1912, for Three Shares numbered 87889, 14321, and 89968 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS NEVES KREIRO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5193 1966 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [590]

WANTED AT ONCE.

HOTEL MANAGER, with taste personal experience, indispensable, state age, experience, married or single and salary expected to—
PROPRIETOR,
Box 94,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [570]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND and THIRD OFFICERS for voyage to Europe.
Apply—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
King's Buildings. [590]

WANTED.

SMALL GOODS LIFT, about 4' x 4', preferably electrically driven.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[590]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

OWING to an outbreak of Fire on B and this Vessel a General Average contribution of 3 per cent. will be collected. The General Average Bond will require to be signed, and deposits made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given.
For further particulars apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents for
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.,
Owners of the "S.S. LINE OF STEAMERS."
[577]

G. & R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CASUAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
89

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,
Top Floor,
20-A, Praya East,
Wanchai.
[462]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917. [587]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917. [588]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917. [589]

S. O. A. E. O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

MR. F. EIDEL being recalled to Saigon, we beg to inform our Clients that from this date Mr. EDMOND DUBREIL will be in charge of our Technical Branch in Hongkong.
FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
FLOQUET & KNOTH,
Agents.
1, Princes' Building,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [566]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE. From 1st June, 1917.
Apply to—
P. M. N. DA SILVA,
6, Des Voeux Road. [591]

TO LET.

NO. 2 STEWART TERRACE, PEAK. Not furnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings. [591]

TO LET.

OFFICES to let.
Apply—
Box No. 14,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [515]

TO LET.

NO. 3, A & B, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[473]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZER,
1 Des Voeux Road. [462]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE apply. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [501]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43 with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terrace.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canico.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[120]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN-BLAND.—At All Saints' Church, San Francisco, on February 24th, ALBERT E. MARTIN, to MIRIAM A. BLAND.

DEATHS.

BYRNE.—At No. 6, Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, on April 24th, after a long illness, KATE HILDA STUART, the beloved wife of E. T. BYRNE.
SEVERIN.—At 124, Broadway, Shanghai, on April 24th, ADOLFO BALDRICO SEVERIN, aged 63 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. ARTHUR CHAPMAN and Family wish to convey their sincere thanks to their many friends for the innumerable kind letters of sympathy and condolence they have received. It is a great comfort to know that their dear son was so universally held in such high esteem. [592]

ILLUSTRATION OFFICE: 10-A, Des Voeux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 1st MAY, 1917.

THE PREMIER AND THE EMPIRE.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, who aroused greater antagonism than any other man in British public life a few years ago, is acclaimed now by members of every political party as the one fitted above all others to guide the Empire through its greatest crisis. Even our enemies pay him the tribute of fear. Wherein lies the secret of his wonderful career? Always he has been an inveterate foe of tyranny and injustice in whatever form they may have appeared, and throughout the years of his public service he has stood as the champion of democracy. It was characteristic of the man that at very beginning of his professional life he should lead his neighbours in a successful revolt against an incumbent of the Established Church in Wales. A Nonconformist had been denied burial in the village churchyard, and young LLOYD GEORGE was consulted regarding the action to be taken. Bury the man at night time in defiance of all regulations was the advice he gave, and we will fight the Church when it applies for an Order

to have the body exhumed. His is not the timorous or coldly calculating spirit. He has always had the courage of his convictions, and it has never been his practice to consult the political barometer before giving expression to his opinions. It was his obvious sincerity of purpose which first won him recognition in the House of Commons. During the Boer war his views were anathema to the vast majority of the British public, but this did not deter him from venturing to address a great meeting in Birmingham, the very centre and stronghold of Imperialism, with the result that he only escaped personal injury at the hands of an infuriated mob by slipping away disguised in the uniform of a policeman. A few years ago he was advocating a reduction in armaments with all the passionate eloquence at his command because the money, in his opinion, was more urgently needed for social reform. No war-cloud was apparent then upon the horizon. Now he is as strenuously organising for a "fight to a finish" against the menace of Prussian militarism because he realises that it must be completely overthrown in order to secure the blessings of liberty to his fellow countrymen and the people of the smaller states. There is nothing inconsistent in this. He is still fighting for the same goal which many years ago he set out to reach. Once he regarded expenditure on armaments as wasteful. He may be still of the same opinion, but has realised that a vast expenditure is necessary now in order that the waste may be curtailed in the future. He is not content to walk in a groove or to be bound by political formula framed before the Flood. His mind is remarkably receptive of new ideas and he is always ready to profit from experience. Thus we see a convinced Free Trader casting aside his previous views now that the world-war has convinced him that they will not best serve the Empire's needs. In his eloquent speech at the Guildhall he gave the reasons for his conversion. "The war has shown us, all," he said, "that the Empire is a fact, nay, a factor, the most potent factor to-day in the struggle for human liberty. We sent a hundred thousand men to France in August, 1914. They turned the tide of history. The Dominions and India have contributed a million men. That has transformed our ideas regarding the reality of the beneficence of the British Empire. We have been taught by the war the real value of the Empire, and one of the first duties of statesmanship in the future will be to take the necessary measures to aid in the development of the stupendous resources we possess. We want to develop the lands under the flag. We have decided that in future it is the business of British and Dominion statesmen to knit the Empire in closer bonds of interest in trade, commerce, business and general intercourse in affairs. We believe the system of preference can be established without involving the imposition of food burdens. There are some, no doubt, who will argue that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is betraying all the sacred principles of Liberalism, and that this open avowal of the policy of preferential tariffs marks his final severance from the Party with which he has been so long and so prominently associated. The people, however, care little about political parties, and, as the Premier remarked, 'the future of the country depends upon how much the politicians have learned.' There can be no going back to the old divisions and to the old programmes when peace is declared. Whether preferential tariffs are required to bind the Empire closer together need not now be debated. Whilst a great war is waging there is no opportunity for the public calmly to study such intricate problems. But the fact remains that the whole of the Empire's resources have been employed to keep the flag of liberty flying, and if a choice has to be made between the consolidation of the Empire by the establishment of an Imperial Parliament and the adoption of preferential trade or its 'ultimate dissolution,' there can be no doubt as to the answer which the British people will make."

The marriage was solemnised on Saturday of Mr. William Anderson, managing director of the Anderson Music Company, and Margaret Alliston, daughter of the late Mr. D. T. Bayan and Mrs. Bayan, of Hongkong. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Stedman left the Colony yesterday for a two months' trip up North.

During the week ending April 28th, one fatal Chinese case of plague was reported. In the same period there were five cases of diphtheria (one Indian and the rest Chinese, one being imported), of which two cases proved fatal, and three Chinese cases of enteric fever, one of which proved fatal. The fatal case of plague occurred in Kowloon.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the annual report of which was published in our columns a few days ago, was held at St. Andrew's Hall, Kowloon, last evening. The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) presided, and appropriate addresses were delivered by Lieut. Lee (26th Middlesex Regiment), and the Rev. H. E. Anderson, sub-agent of the Society, both of whom pleaded for increased support on behalf of the local auxiliary, especially at the present time.

What might have been a serious fire was narrowly averted last night in Tai Yuen Street, Praya East. On the second floor of one of the houses a lot of grass coats, such as the coolies wear in wet weather, had been hung on the verandah. By some means these caught fire and soon the verandah was blazing merrily. Masses of flaming grass fell into the street, where a large crowd had quickly collected. Luckily there was a supply of water at hand, and after a few minutes excitement the flames were subdued, very little damage being done.

SEWING FOR SOLDIERS.

EFFORTS OF QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

At the City Hall to-day, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., there will be an exhibition of war work by the local branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, of which the Hon. Secretary is Lady Roes Davies. The object of the exhibition is to show the public what work is being done by the many hands of willing lady workers, what is being sent home in so many big parcels, each week, and the many uses to which discarded things can be put by the various working parties. The lists of articles sent home each week, and which are published at the time, show that the Hongkong branch of the Guild is doing a great and important work on behalf of those to help whom the Guild was originated. However, valuable as that help has been in the past, much more help and all-round assistance is necessary. Continued and increased activity on the various fronts means more calls upon the Guild's activities, and, in view of the long and bitter fighting which has been taking place on the Western front it would be superfluous to emphasise the fact that the needs which the Guild endeavours to supply are becoming more urgent every day as the war progresses and the fighting becomes more intense. The local branch is financed by the War Charities Committee.

All the materials used in the articles exhibited are supplied by the Store Sub-Committee of the War Charities Fund. Many more ladies, however, are required for making the necessary articles, when the materials have been purchased. The articles which will be on view to-day, both from the point of view of quantity and variety, will testify to the work which is being done each week, and it is to be hoped that, as a result of the exhibition, many more volunteers will come forward to do the "bit" which is very necessary, and which is essentially a part, and an exceedingly useful part, which ladies can play in this great war. Admission to the Exhibition will be free, and all will be welcome. Tea and ices will be served at a charge of 30 cents each, and the entire proceeds from this source will be devoted to the purchase of games for the soldiers in hospitals.

In connection with the Exhibition, there will be a raffle for a handsome embroidered picture by Mrs. Skelton; the tickets for which are to be sold at 2s each; and also for a silver tea-set presented by the Jewish Recreation Club Work Party.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

APPALLING GERMAN SACRIFICES: MANY PRISONERS.

CONSCRIPTION FOR AMERICA.

AMERICAN DIVISIONS FOR FRANCE.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERYING.

MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, April 30th.

A French communiqué states that at Chemin des Dames there was energetic reciprocal artillerying. At Herbeloise there was a grenade duel and the front lines in this region were equally lively. German organisations north-west of Rheims were effectively bombarded. Last evening two hundred prisoners were taken in the region of Courcy.

EARLIER CABLES.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY SACRIFICING RESERVES.

LONDON, April 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been severe fighting, in which we have held the advantage, all day long from the Scarpe River to the Acheville Vimy road.

We captured Arleux on Gohelle and the enemy's positions on a front of over two miles to the north and south of the village.

We also progressed to the north-east of Gavrelle and Roex.

On the south of the river, we gained to the north of Monchy le Preux.

The enemy in many violent counter-attacks with considerable forces, suffered heavily from artillery and machine-gun fire.

Heavy fighting in the neighbourhood of Roex and Oppy continues.

We have taken several hundred prisoners.

Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down, and three of ours are missing.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 29th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 29th inst., states:—Our First and Third Armies have been engaged to-day on a front attack which extended from the Scarpe Valley, northwards, to the east of Vimy. The main goal was the Oppy switch line, otherwise the Drocourt-Quent line, which is a hastily-constructed northerly extension of the Hindenburg Line.

The fighting was fiercest between Oppy and Roex, where numerous traverses, redoubts and machine-gun posts between our positions and those of the Germans were the scene of fluctuating struggles, as the determined British pressure was met by the most desperate counter-attacks.

It is reported that General von Hindenburg is so annoyed at the Vimy defeat that he is now throwing in reserves which have been ordered to stand, regardless of the sacrifices.

There was nothing on the Somme to compare with the number and fury of the present counter-attacks. For instance, the counter-attack at Gavrelle to-day was the fifteenth since the Germans lost that place.

Once, near Oppy, five waves of Germans advanced, blindly facing an appalling fire in an attempt to re-take the lost positions. An explosive torrent of heavy shells made gashees in their ranks. The survivors who progressed were met by field-gun fire and continuous sprays

of maxim and rifle bullets till the counter-attack utterly collapsed. It was often the British rifles that decided the rout of the Germans, but frequently there were deadly personal grapples in which bayonets, but more often butts, were used.

The muddy battlefield of last week has disappeared and has been replaced by clouds and dust, obscuring the sunshine of an otherwise blue and golden day.

The British crossed the German line to the west of Oppy—hence the village was the centre of day-long fighting, especially at Greenland Hill, which is a knoll to the south-west of Oppy, overlooking the Scarpe Valley.

GREAT STRUGGLE ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, April 29th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the 29th inst., says:—Since the battle began, reinforcements equalling almost the whole of the original defending force have been poured into the German position. General von Hindenburg is throwing in reserves and accepting appalling sacrifices in a vain effort to recapture the lost ground.

The adversaries in Champagne are in no wise resting. The bombardment rages daily, and most furious tornadoes of precede the German attacks on the French positions, which the French have maintained, despite assaults by enormous masses of German infantry this week.

It must be remembered that the battles in Champagne and Artois form two wings of a single strategic operation. The front is really continuously active between Lens and Auberville, and the French for the time being are wearing down the German reserves.

GERMAN ACCOUNT.

LONDON, April 29th.

A German official wireless message says:—The enemy's principal thrust to the north of the Scarpe yesterday was against our positions between Acheville and Roex, where the battle was most violent.

The British forced their way into Arleux and Oppy, and positions near Gavrelle and Roex. We regained, in a hand-to-hand struggle, the former positions, with the exception of Arleux.

There was also a desperate battle to the south of the Scarpe lowland, where British attacks failed heavily.

DESTROYING THE GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, April 29th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—Doubtless the German communiqué will continue to make what capital they can out of the fact that we have not yet broken through, although none knows better than the German High Command how misleading the phrase really is. What we are doing is pressing back the Hun legions upon a front which so far has reached a length of fifty miles, wearing them down as they go, until the final stage must inevitably be reached and their powers of further resistance broken. The complete defeat of the German Army is only to be accomplished by this process of destruction, and its present tactics of massed resistance are all hastening our approach to the only and which can glorify our great sacrifice.

BITTER FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 29th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—Bitter fighting continued throughout last night and to-day. The Germans are throwing in fresh troops at vital points as fast as possible.

Our artillery is gradually subduing the machine-guns, and our positions are favourably established in the Scarpe Valley. Roex has been the scene of the bitterest fighting, owing to its tactical value. The enemy is being sacrificed in droves in trying to keep us out.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACK.

LONDON, April 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—A strong night attack on our new positions to the north of Arleux on Gohelle was broken up.

Fighting continues at places to the north of the Scarpe.

FRENCH PENETRATE ENEMY LINES.

PARIS, April 29th.

A communiqué says:—Isolated operations took place in the region north and south of Courcy and north-west of Rheims.

We took 150 prisoners, and we appreciably enlarged our positions.

There was a somewhat lively artillery duel in Champagne.

Between Prunay and Auberville, our detachments penetrated as far as the enemy's second line at several points.

In Upper Alsace, lively grenading ended to our advantage and cost the Germans losses. We brought back prisoners.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured this morning a trench system southward of Oppy on a mile front. There has been heavy fighting, and a stubborn resistance. There have been several unsuccessful counter-attacks. We have prisoners, since yesterday morning, 976, and brought down three German aeroplanes. Three of ours are missing.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DI-TINGUISHED SERVICE.

AWARDS TO OFFICERS OF INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, April 30th.

The following awards to officers of the Indian Army are published in the Gazette:—

D.S.O.

Major Robert Baker, who showed a quick grasp of the situation and secured his left flank with great ability at a critical time, enabling the organization of further attacks elsewhere. His fearless personal example contributed largely to the success of difficult operations.

MILITARY CROSSES.

Captain Arthur Lunn, who assumed command of the third wave and led it to the enemy's trench. He returned under heavy fire and reported the situation.

Later, when communication failed he re-crossed the open and further reported.

Subadar Imandin Kan who twice displayed great coolness and courage under heavy fire. He always set a fine example to his men.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS.

Havildars Fattah Singh for great coolness under fire. He set a fine example of determination during night marches.

Havildar Nawab Khan who twice displayed great courage and coolness under heavy fire and always set a splendid example.

The following awards granted for distinguished service in Mesopotamia are also mentioned in the Gazette:—

MILITARY CROSS.

Captains Harry Beaumont, Northants; Dudley Evans, Rifles; Robert Macfarlane, Royal Highlanders.

Lieuts. Donald Ball, Engineers, Essex; Daboo, Army Medical Corps.

Second-Lieuts. Joseph Archer, Engineers; James Collins and Richard Underwood, Northants; Henry Evans, Lancasters and James Gray, Indian Reserve.

AN AMERICAN ARMY FOR FRANCE.

VIEWS OF GENERAL JOFFRE.

WASHINGTON, April 30th.

General Joffre has addressed a statement to the American people. He impresses the need for an American Army in France. The essential thing is an efficient unit sent as swiftly as possible without waiting to raise an Army of half a million. Americans in the French Army were needed for training, and the American force might return to the United States.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 29th.

Silver is quoted 37 3/10d. There is buying from India, and the market is firm.

EARLIER CABLES.

GALLANT MR. ROOSEVELT.

TO RAISE FOUR DIVISIONS FOR FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, April 29th.

The Senate has adopted an amendment to the Conscription Bill authorising Colonel Roosevelt to raise four infantry divisions for service in France.

CONSCRIPTION FOR AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 29th.

The House of Representatives and the Senate have passed the Conscription Bill by 327 votes to 24 and 81 votes to 8 respectively.

GERMAN ACTIVITY ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, April 29th.

A Berlin official message says:—German warplanes on April 28th bombed the port of Sulina, on the Danube, causing serious fires in the harbour and on lighters.

Our machines returned safely, despite violent anti-aircraft.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

LONDON, April 29th.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Empire Press, Sir James Meston said that there was a time when it was thought that India had done less than she ought to have done. The reason she did not do more was that she was not told what to do. If India had known the position, she would have done a great deal more in resources, in treasure and in other ways. The whole of India was anxious to help. (Cheers). She only wanted a lead to mobilise her great resources and place them unstintingly at the service of the Empire. Sir James dwelt on the courtesy of Mr. Austen Chamberlain in assisting in the work of India's representatives at the Imperial Conference.

Sandwiched in between these stirring events we have had a very successful celebration of St. George's Day. Again Mr. Holyoak was the moving spirit. By various devices with which we are all becoming more or less familiar, a sum which I am credibly informed, will not fall below \$30,000 was coaxed out of the community for charitable objects connected with the war. "Scenes from Shakespeare" brought in nearly \$10,000 on the first night of its presentation. Now that the Englishmen in the Colony have at last asserted themselves to such good purpose it is to be hoped that they will not neglect to do homage to their patron saint in future. As a safeguard against backsliding a branch of the Royal Society of St. George is to be formed. Perhaps next year it will be possible to find an Englishman fit to fill the role of St. George. The selection of a Scotman last week was rather a reflection upon the manly beauty to be found south of the Tweed.

NO MORE HORSE-RACING.

LONDON, April 29th.

Horse racing fixtures after May 4th have been cancelled in accordance with a request by the Government.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, April 29th.

A Russian official wireless message says:—We recaptured the height lost yesterday in the direction of Erzingan. Turkish attempts to attack near Taktipinar, to the west of Belmer, were repelled.

EGYPT'S FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR.

The ascertained total of subscriptions in Egypt to the new Loan, including that of the Egyptian Government, is close on £5,000,000 of which £3,750,000 is new money. It is noteworthy that Egypt's total subscription to British loans, Exchequer bonds, and war savings certificates is so far estimated at £35,000,000. These totals do not include the sums subscribed by the London offices of Egyptian companies, business houses, or residents having accounts outside Egypt. Egypt also has substantially subscribed to French and Italian loans. The direct financial assistance to this country rendered to the Allies is therefore very considerable.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

There have been "rare doings in our parish" lately. First, there was the "breese" at the Legislative Council meeting over the rejection of the resolution in favour of excluding the Germans for a prescribed time after the war. This was followed by a largely attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which re-affirmed, with practical unanimity, the policy advocated by the Committee on this subject. Finally, came the public demonstration at the Theatre Royal, which was crowded in every part—I dare not say packed from floor to ceiling, for fear of being misunderstood—to show the Colony's disgust for the German and disapproval of the Government's action in seeking to leave the door open for their return.

The result was a great triumph for the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and has given him a position in the public estimation which it is doubtful if any of his predecessors ever enjoyed. The responsibility for calling the public meeting rested entirely upon his shoulders. It is an open secret that attempts were made to dissuade him from taking this bold step by those who feared it might spell disaster, but he had confidence in the public, and events showed that his confidence was not misplaced. It was rumoured that there would be organised opposition and that the meeting would be "packed" with a hostile crowd, but nothing of the sort happened. The mere suggestion of such a possibility probably served to induce some to attend who might otherwise have remained away in the easy belief that the result of the meeting was a foregone conclusion.

The proceedings were marked by the utmost enthusiasm and showed that Hongkong can throw off its habitual torpor on occasion; that its heart beats in unison with the rest of the Empire; that it contains some men who have the courage of their convictions; that it respects honesty of purpose in an opponent; and has a full measure of the British love of fair play. Mr. Holyoak is to be commended for not taking advantage of the occasion to move a vote of censure upon the Government, but contenting himself with asking Mr. H. P. White to take the chair in order to give ocular demonstration of the fact that we still have at least one "really big man" left in Hongkong.

Sandwiched in between these stirring events we have had a very successful celebration of St. George's Day. Again Mr. Holyoak was the moving spirit. By various devices with which we are all becoming more or less familiar, a sum which I am credibly informed, will not fall below \$30,000 was coaxed out of the community for charitable objects connected with the war. "Scenes from Shakespeare" brought in nearly \$10,000 on the first night of its presentation. Now that the Englishmen in the Colony have at last asserted themselves to such good purpose it is to be hoped that they will not neglect to do homage to their patron saint in future. As a safeguard against backsliding a branch of the Royal Society of St. George is to be formed. Perhaps next year it will be possible to find an Englishman fit to fill the role of St. George. The selection of a Scotman last week was rather a reflection upon the manly beauty to be found south of the Tweed.

Thanks to five questions which are to be put by Mr. B. L. Bowley, the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board to-day promises to be less prosaic than usual. The reply of the Medical Officer to the question whether he considers the flowering privet injurious to health will be awaited with considerable interest, for it is well-known that even local medical men are not in agreement upon this controversial question. Some condemn the privet and others regard it as a perfectly innocent shrub. Many residents claim to be affected each Spring by the pollen of the shrub, and others who allow the privet to flower in their own grounds, smile derisively at the suggestion. Should the Medical Officer endorse the verdict of his colleagues in Shanghai and condemn the privet, some entertaining correspondence on the subject may be anticipated—and the same result is not unlikely if he decide in favour of the privet.

The questions relating to the bathing beaches of the Colony will be welcomed by those bathers who do not patronise a launch but see no reason why they should have to share the sands with pigs. Mr. Bowley is to be congratulated on his attempt to drive the swine into the sea. His other suggestion, that the various bathing beaches should be scavenged periodically, will also meet with approval.

ROMANCE OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S EARLY DAYS.

The Prime Minister's programme in connection with the Welsh Festival on March 1st was cancelled in consequence of the death of his uncle, Mr. Richard Lloyd, who passed away at Criccieth, aged 82. Mrs. Lloyd George was with him to the end, and the Premier was troubled that, urgent matters detaining him in London, he has been unable to go to North Wales. The Premier has received a large number of messages of sympathy, and the King and Queen have sent condolences.

This is perhaps the saddest day in Mr. Lloyd George's romantic life, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, for in the death of his uncle, Mr. Richard Lloyd, he mourns one who was to him all that a father could be. The Premier, I think, never saw his father and Mr. Lloyd, who did everything for him and his brother in their early days, lived to see his nephew Premier of England and the most brilliant figure of his day in Europe.

It was a great joy to Mr. Lloyd that his nephew had so distinguished himself, but his age never permitted him to visit 10, Downing Street, where his portrait had an honoured position. He, however, paid visits to 11, Downing Street. When William George, the Premier's father, died suddenly in 1864, leaving the widow in straitened circumstances, her brother, Richard Lloyd, took the family into his bachelor home at Llany-stumdwy, where he had succeeded to his father's business of shoemaking. His income was at that time small, but he never shrank from making the widow and orphan the first charge upon it; and his self-denying devotion to them—his never married—is written large in the early history of Mr. Lloyd George.

Llanystumdwy is approached by the coast road from Criccieth, and the cobler's house, a plain stone dwelling, is on the right-hand side of the village street. In those days, a sign hung over the door with a boot and a top-boob pointed on it under the words "Richard Lloyd, Gwnethurwr."

But he was more than a cobbler, he was a student and a member of the Disciples of Christ, a community of Baptists who disbelieved in a paid ministry. He preached at the little chapel at Criccieth every Sunday until a few years ago, took his nephew there regularly in his boyhood, and baptised him in the baptistry in the brook which flows past the chapel. On his working days he made it, as Mr. Lloyd George said in 1878, "his sacred and supreme duty" to educate the children of his sister. "To that duty he gave his time, his energy, and all his money."

When it was decided to enter young David for the Preliminary Law Examination, then, as David Evans, the village schoolmaster, taught little Latin and no French, the uncle, who knew neither, got a grammar and a dictionary and slowly and laboriously taught himself and the boy the rudiments of the French language. The method succeeded; young Lloyd George passed his examination at the age of fourteen.

For nearly sixty years Richard Lloyd remained the devoted and unpaid pastor of the little Criccieth chapel.

A story of Mr. Rowyn Jones.

Latterly Mr. Lloyd's preaching was of a quiet, conversational character, but Mr. Rowyn Jones, M.P., who first met him in 1878, says that he was then "a man all nerve." Towyn was a student of the Carmarthen College, and was on a tour preaching and collecting subscriptions for the college. He had been doing this for six weeks or so when he got to Carmarthen, where Richard Lloyd heard him and warmly commended him.

Mr. Lloyd went to hear Towyn a second time, and invited him to call on him. This he did, and in the course of conversation Mr. Lloyd said he was "going to make a man" of Lloyd George, who was "very brilliant."

Noticing that Towyn's boots were the worse for wear—he had tramped ten to fifteen miles a day for six weeks—he made him take them off. And as the conversation went on Mr. Lloyd mended the boots and sent Towyn on his way refreshed and rejoicing. This was typical of Mr. Lloyd all his life.

His strong face was an index of the character which made him act the father to his orphaned nephews and niece, which made him an unpaid preacher all the while he was carrying on his business—a prosperous one, which enabled him to place Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. William George in the ranks of the solicitors' profession.

He was full of common sense and steeped in the bardic and esthetic lore of the last hundred years. He had the curious habit of meeting practically every train that entered or left Criccieth station, though he was in no sense a gossip.

It was on the occasion of his visit to his constituents at Carmarthen that Mr. Lloyd George last saw his uncle, extending his journey then to Criccieth. At that time there was no hint of coming trouble; but shortly afterwards Mr. Lloyd developed bronchitis, being taken ill at the home of the Premier's brother, Mr. William George. Mrs. Lloyd George hurried off to her relative's bedside, and kept her husband in constant telephonic touch with the patient's condition.

It is common talk all over the Continent, says *Truth*, that the Emperor William has become beyond measure exasperated by the long-continued and acute domestic differences between the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, for which alone his son is responsible. "Point d'escalandre" has been the constant cry of the Emperor for years past, in defiance of which command the Crown Prince has rashly caused all Germany to ring with the echoes of what are charitably described as his "indiscretions."

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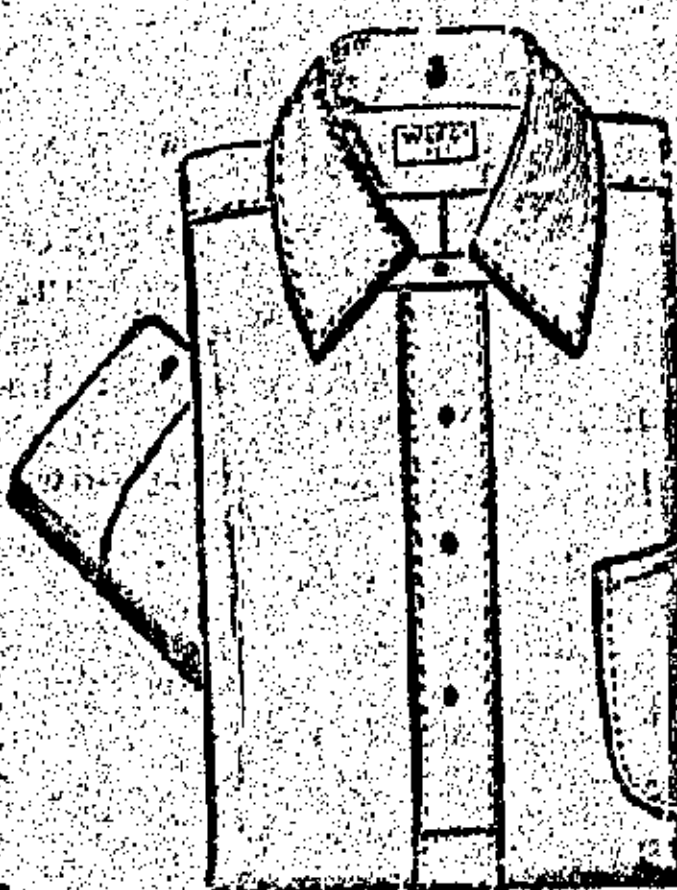
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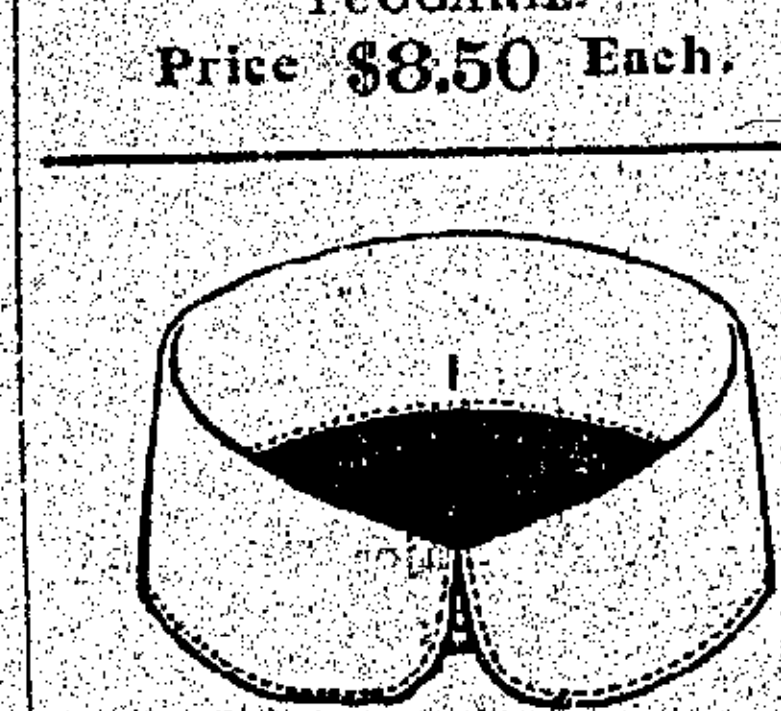
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INVASION IN AMERICA.

SCHEME UNFOLDED SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.

NO MERE UTOPIAN DREAM.

In a pamphlet entitled "Oversea Operations—A Study," published in Berlin in 1901, Baron Franz Wilhelm Leopold Heinrich Friedrich von Edelsheim, of the 2nd Uhlan Regiment of the Guard, unfolded a scheme for the invasion of the United States of America. The tone of the pamphlet exhibits "Pan Germanism" in its most aggressive form.

That the scheme was not merely the idle dream or utopian dream of an individual officer suffering from proverbial Prussian swelled-headedness is proved by the fact that the pamphlet was published to promote military study in the Army and Navy Club of Berlin.

In the preface the author states that his pamphlet is an endeavour to demonstrate the value of overseas operations in modern warfare, the principal requirement for their execution being ensured by the magnitude of the resources which Germany has at her disposal for such undertakings, and to promote interest in the study of matters of the highest importance to the Fatherland in connection with war waged at a distance.

In the introduction it is stated that the four years ended in 1901 demonstrated to Germany the intimate connection which exists between naval and military operations. The wars between Japan and China, the Spanish-American War, the Boer War and, finally, the China expedition, afforded instances of transport work on a large scale across the seas.

According to the writer, no State in the world is able to mobilise more quickly or has greater facilities for overseas transport and hostile landing overseas than Germany, which in her mercantile marine—the second largest—possesses a fleet of transports capable of rapid movement. This is an important factor in Germany's Weltpolitik, which has been promoted by her successful achievements in Central Europe during the last 10 years.

NAVAL ACTION INSUFFICIENT.

In the course of his pamphlet, Baron von Edelsheim says:—
Of late years we Germans have had cause for political irritation with the United States, due largely to commercial reasons. Up to now differences have been for the most part settled through our giving way. But a policy of surrender must have its limits.

The question for us to consider is what plans must eventually be developed to put a stop to the over-reachings by the United States which are detrimental to our interests. It is by armed action that we must ultimately enforce our will upon that country.

To achieve that purpose our prime instrument in this case is our Navy. The German fleet would have every prospect

of victoriously encountering the naval forces of the United States, as those forces are divided into two sections separated by two oceans (Atlantic and Pacific), which are a great distance apart. But the defeat of her fleet would not compel the United States to sue for immediate peace, because of the vastness of her territory and the immensity of her resources. Indeed, even further successes at sea would not force America to yield, partly because her commercial ports are so well fortified that we could not capture them without heavy losses, and partly because it would be impossible for our naval forces to blockade them all simultaneously.

We have to reckon on the possibility that the American fleet would not at first risk a battle, but would conceal itself in fortified ports and wait there for some favourable opportunity to snatch a partial success.

It is evident, therefore, that naval operations alone would not suffice to bring about the result which we desire. What is needed is combined action by sea and land. Owing to the vastness of the United States it would be out of the question for an army to invade the interior with a view to the conquest of the country. But there is good reason to expect that military operations on the Atlantic coast would prove to be a victorious enterprise. The offshoot of the main operations through which the country would be conquered, the capture of the coast, would be a fair condition of peace.

IN FOUR WEEKS.

If a German squadron were accompanied by a fleet of transports it may be presumed that once a landing had begun it would only take four weeks for a German army to begin their campaign on American soil. Within such a short period of time there is no doubt that the United States would be unable to place in the field forces as large as our invading army.

At the present time (1901) the regular American Army numbers 85,000 men, of whom not more than 30,000 would be actually available for home defence. Again, of these troops at least 10,000 would be required to defend the Indian territories and garrison the forts on the coast. So there would remain but 20,000 regular troops to take the field against the invaders.

In addition to the regular forces there are about 100,000 Militia, but the greater would be wise to occupy for any prolonged period any large portion of arms in the last war. Further, this Militia is badly armed. A proportion of them still carry muzzle-loaders, and as for drilling, that is even worse than their lack of proper equipment.

Even if the possibility of a surprise invasion is excluded from consideration owing to the length of time which the transport of an invading army would take, stress must be laid on various sources of American unpreparedness. One is the absence of regular preparation in peace time for mobilisation; another is the inexperience of the American General Staff; a third is the weakness of the Regular Army. These factors in

the situation would necessarily accelerate German victory.

The invading army would have to be of considerable size, as it would be necessary to provide for the lengthy occupation of a large area of American territory, to defend our lines of communication and to engage in a successful offensive against all the forces which the Americans could bring up against us. Moreover, such operations might be of a protracted nature.

Such a campaign would be the more difficult to conduct owing to the long double journey which our fleet of transports would have to make in order to convey to America the requisite number of troops from so far away a base as Germany.

OCCUPYING THE PORTS.

Indeed, it is questionable whether it would be wise to occupy for any prolonged period any large portion of American territory. The mere fact of one or two of their States being invaded would not induce the Americans to ask themselves obliged to do so owing to the enormous material loss which would be inflicted upon the entire country by our capturing several of the large Atlantic ports and towns at which converge the threads of the whole wealth of the nation.

In these circumstances, our plan would be to effect a series of landings of troops in close co-operation with our Navy. We should, within a short space of time, be in a position to seize several wealthy cities. Such towns would suffer heavily

through the cutting off of their sources of supply, by the destruction of all buildings used for the service of the State, or for the purposes of defence or commerce. We should capture all war and transport towns in them, and they would, in addition, be penalised by our levying upon them heavy war contributions.

Against such operations on our part the Americans would find defence a difficult task, notwithstanding that their splendid railway system would enable them rapidly to concentrate troops at specific points on the coast. We, however, could count on the success of our invading army because we should engage in landing feints to deceive the Americans and waste their time on defending such points till at last they managed to discover our actual points of disembarkation. Our troops, on landing, could either take the offensive against the enemy, or avoid being attacked by returning to the ships with a view to effecting a landing elsewhere on the coast.

Stress should be laid on the fact that Germany is the only Great Power which single-handed would be able to attack the United States. It is true that England could successfully land an invading army, but she would not be in a position to defend Canada, which would accordingly bear the brunt of American revenge for failure in resisting the British at sea. But apart from England, no Great Power except Germany has at her disposal a sufficiently large number of transports to render possible the invasion of the United States.

ROOSEVELT SCORNS DEBATE
WITH BRYAN.NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS A NON-
DEBATABLE QUESTION.

In a letter which expressed with the utmost frankness his contempt for the doctrine of peace-at-any-price, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, recently put aside as unworthy of serious consideration an invitation to debate the advisability of preparedness with Mr. William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State.

The letter was addressed to a group of pacifists comprising the Congress of Forums of 13, West Eleventh Street and was as follows:—

Gentlemen—I cannot accept your proposal of the 21st because I regard it as a waste of time to debate non-debatable subjects. To debate with Mr. Bryan his views against national preparedness would, in my judgment, be precisely on a par with debating the undesirability of monogamous marriage or the morality of abolishing patriotism or the advantage of the reintroduction of slavery or the right of judges to accept bribes from suitors or the duty of submission to the divine right of kings, or the propriety of action such as that of Benedict Arnold.

At different times in the development of mankind practices such as all of these have actually obtained in certain societies, and have been defended by men of good intelligence. But every society that has advanced to the grade of morality and civilization necessary for the acceptance of the ideals and spiritual leadership of Washington and Lincoln has done so only by treating as axiomatic, and as no longer debatable, certain great truths, such as the need of a clean standard in domestic relations, the wrong of slavery, the iniquity of corruption in public servants, and the high duty of preparedness—which is itself the handmaiden of effective patriotism. If a private man commits bigamy, or if a judge renders a decision for money, we treat that action not as a subject for debate, but as a matter for punishment. Yet the moral harm wrought by either wrongdoer is slight compared to the damage done this nation by the man who argues against the patriotic duty of preparedness, as that patriotic duty was advocated and practised by Washington and Lincoln.

SUCH A DEBATE USELESS.

To debate the duty of preparedness, as the foundation for the performance of all other patriotic duty, is useless unless as a preliminary we undo this work of all our greatest men of the past, dissolve this nation into dust and start at the beginning by deciding whether it was worth while for Washington to have founded the nation, and for Lincoln to have saved it. If we decide these questions in the affirmative, it then becomes mere silliness to debate whether it is worth while to be patriotic or whether it is a patriotic duty to prepare to defend the country which was thus founded and thus saved.

During the last years of the Byzantine Empire the question as to whether its citizens ought to prepare themselves to fight in their own defence did become a subject for debate, and accordingly the Byzantine Empire went down to well-deserved destruction. China accepted and acted on the doctrine now preached by Mr. Bryan, and half her territory is now under alien control. But every forward-looking and enlightened citizen of China is at present actively endeavouring to prepare his country for both war and peace, and it is only the more backward among elderly Chinese reactionaries who would now treat Mr. Bryan's thesis as debatable.

The unpreparedness upheld by the advocates of professional pacifism does not, as is sometimes said, represent a high although impractical ideal. It is profoundly immoral and in actual practice has been causing misery by the events of the last few years to inspire and abet the commission of the meanest sins not only against our own country, but against the cause of international duty. American pacifism, throughout these years, has been the timid apologist and potent ally of the ruthless brutality of German militarism, both when that militarism has been exercised against small neutral nations like Belgium and when it has taken form in the murder of our own men, women, and children, and in the dishonour of our flag.

TRIBUTE TO BECK'S BOOK.

Men who question the need of preparedness would do well to read the noble book of James Beck, entitled "The War and Humanity." Mr. Beck is of German descent and comes from the peace-loving Moravia stock, but he is an American, and nothing else, and like every other man worth calling a man, dearly though he loves peace, he puts righteousness ahead of peace. In one paragraph he sums up the most pregnant of the many lessons this terrible war should hold for our people, saying:—

Possibly half the tragedies of history are due to military unpreparedness, and in no way has the solemn warning of the Preacher been more strikingly illustrated: "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

When the Chosen People were tottering to their fall, they were deaf to the warning of the great prophets, even as we today have been deaf to the warning thundered across the ocean. A Salvation Army friend has recently called my attention to the words of Jeremiah (xix, 31-2): "Arise, get you up, without the wealthy nation, that dwell in the midst of the Lord, which have neither ear nor heart, which dwell alone. And their cattle shall be a booty and the multitude of their cattle a spoil, and I will bring their calamity from all sides."

We are a wealthy nation; we dwell without care and treat the fact that we dwell alone as a merit, and now we propose to debate the wisdom of having neither gates nor bars, while on all sides loom the ominous figures of the bringers of calamity. Assuredly, when foes will make of us a booty and a spoil, it is time we show that we are not unfit to be the sons of the men who with iron courage faced the iron days; unless with forethought and resolute endeavour, before it is too late, before our doom is upon us, we set ourselves to train our vast, but our soft and lazy, strength.

"AND THE SEA GAVE UP
THE DEAD"

GERMAN TREACHERY.

"Many, I dare say, reading almost daily of German perfidies, pillagings, and atrocities, must sometimes think of the Duke of Alva and his Spanish soldiers in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century," writes Rev. Alexander Robertson, of Venice, in the Scotsman.

"They, too, were what Mr. Morse, in his book, 'An Englishman in the Russian Tanks,' calls the Germans—an organized band of criminals, a trained body of thieves and murderers. The Germans today are over-running much of the same country as they did, and, like them, they are deporting and massacring unarmed men, insulting and abusing women, mutilating children, destroying historic buildings, and looting and burning every where with savage cruelty."

KAISER AS SPY AT VENICE.

"And the Kaiser and his War Lords, like the Duke of Alva and his Generals, have shown themselves adepts in deception and lying. Only I am afraid Alva and his Generals must yield the palm to the Emperor and his War Lords, for while the former deceived a few cities, the latter have deceived and betrayed every nation on the face of the earth with whom they had dealings and did so whilst professing towards them the sincerest friendship and good will."

Italy is conspicuously amongst these deceived and betrayed nations. For years before the war the Kaiser came regularly each spring to Venice with a large suite, friends, Italian naval and military authorities. Ostensibly his visits were the outcome of admiration and love of Italy, but in reality, like those to England, were made for spying purposes. And all this when Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance!

A TALE FROM THE ADRIATIC.

"And now the blue Adriatic reveals another instance of German treachery. It could not rest till its waters had cast up this German 'mine and dirt'."

At midnight on May 23rd, 1915, Italy declared war on Austria. On June 27th a submarine, measuring 120 feet long and some 14 feet wide, with a displacement of 300 tons, was launched at Pola, going at once to Brioni, a mountainous island off the Istrian coast, famous as having supplied the Venetians with most of the stones of which their city is built. She flew the Austrian flag and was numbered U.B. 24. She had a crew of fourteen men. She was built not to sink ships by torpedoing them, but to do so by placing mines in their routes. Early in July she began her work. Across the mouth of the Taranto Bay she laid a line of mines, hoping to blow up the Italian war vessels frequenting that port. But the mine sweepers detected them in time, and cleared them away.

"In August she returned to Taranto, and again set her traps, and once more they were detected in time, and swept up. She then changed her mission, and, leaving for a time mine-laying carried arms and ammunition from Cattaro to Bardia in Cyrenaica, to foment and feed the rebellion of the Arabs against Italy. The early in 1916, it became known that the Serbian Army and refugees, having endured terrible hardships and suffering in their journey across the mountains of Albania, were reaching in safety the Adriatic coast at Durazzo, and that Italian ships were being sent to take them on board at that port. Immediately U.B. 24 crossed her Cyrenaica mission, and was busy engaged sowing the waters of the Adriatic all about Durazzo with mines."

A FATAL MINE.

"But once again the vigilance, daring, and endurance of the Italian mine sweepers were crowned with success, and not a transport was sunk. During the months of February and March, 1916 U.B. 24 seems to have had a sort of roving commission to go here, there, and everywhere about the Adriatic Italian coast, and sow mines broadcast at every port, in the hopes that some one would take effect. And at last one of them did. As she was completing her nefarious work outside a much frequented harbour, she herself struck one of her own mines. A loud explosion followed, the vessel was seen to break and bend at the centre, and quickly she disappeared from view."

THE SEA GIVES UP A U-BOAT.

"And now, after nearly a year, the sea has given up U.B. 24 and the dead that were in it, and at the same time disclosed a tale of German treachery. Italy and Germany were not at war during the operations of this boat, nor for some six months later. She met her end in the last days of March, 1916; Italy did not declare war on Germany till August 27 of that year; yet this boat was not Austrian at all. It was German. Its true designation was not U.B. 24, but U.C. 12. Its officers and crew were all German. Its log states that it was built at Bremen in 1915 in the shipyard of one called Woser. Its first operations were against England in the North Sea. Then, a few weeks after Italy had declared war on Austria, she put into Kiel. She was there taken to pieces, her various sections put into wagons, which on June 21st arrived at Pola. There the vessel was reconstructed, and on the 27th, as I have said, crossed over to the island of Brioni to enter upon her piratical career disguised as an Austrian submarine. She was evidently prepared to put on other disguises, for she carried an English, a French and a Greek flag on board."

"Death found officers and crew all at their posts, and had overtaken them suddenly, for they bore no traces of suffering. The captain was in the conning tower. He had evidently perceived the danger, and had given the order, 'Back full speed,' and his lieutenant had turned the indicator to those words. But it was too late, and in a moment they met their tragic end."

"But the end of the vessel is not yet. Picked up by the Italians to the light of day, she is turning a new leaf, and is about to enter on an honest and upright life. She is being cleaned, repaired, and refitted, and, like a companion enemy submarine, raised many more than the one from the bottom of the Adriatic off Venice, will soon take her place in the Italian Navy to fight honestly in defence of the vessels she sought formerly under false colours to destroy."

AGAINST SECRET MISGIVINGS.

[BY ARNOLD BENNETT.]

The time of trial is getting nearer. I do not agree with the statement put forth by Germany and enthusiastically endorsed by her British admirers that Germany is stronger now than ever she was; and I think that military critics who insist on the increase in the number of German divisions without insisting on the fact that German divisions are smaller than they used to be ought to be taken forcibly out of Fleet Street and put to work on the land. Forty military critics would not convince me that a military machine which has sustained over four million casualties is stronger than it was before. There is only one military machine which in actual and potential strength has improved during the last eighteen months; that is the British military machine. Nevertheless, the approaching trial will be extremely severe: it will startle, shock, intimidate, it will inflict both grave physical and grave moral damage; it will be acutely disturbing. In the midst of it we shall be more than ever the inspiration and the saviour of our Allies. We shall need fortitude, just as we need money, not only for ourselves, but for our Allies. By the end of July we shall have lived through some terrific moments, and the national supply of self-confidence will have been put to some strain. Therefore we ought to produce and store up self-confidence just as we ought to produce and store up food and munitions.

RIGHT AND WRONG THINKING.

Now I feel sure that much undue disquietude and apprehension among moderate people concerning both the immediate and the distant future is due to a failure to grasp some of the elementary facts of human nature; it is due to a failure in psychology. I should divide the wrong ideas thus engendered under three heads: (1) about Government inefficiency; (2) about reaction; (3) about the enemy and the world at large.

(1) About inefficiency. The Government is inefficient—not specially this Government, but previous Governments also. No single department of the Government is efficient. Quite true. But you have to remember that efficiency is a relative term. It is ridiculous gloomily to ask: "Why is the Government inefficient? Why does it do these things which it ought not to do, and leave undone those other things which, etc., etc.?" The answer to such a question simply is, that the Government is inefficient because it must be. Did you expect the Government to be a sort of isolated and protected area which the universal microbe of inefficiency could not penetrate? Why are you inefficient? Why is your home inefficient? Why are you continually complaining about inefficiency in your home without making any serious attempt to cure that inefficiency? How comes it that at your age you don't know enough about your own body to be able to keep it in order? Why, through ignorance and slowness, are you continually doing acts which are prejudicial to health, happiness, and success? Look back at the mistakes you have made—not merely mistakes of detail, but grand mistakes of policy. Admit how astonishingly, how criminally, blind you have been, at times, to facts which were staring you in the face, and which everybody could see but you.

EFFICIENT AND INEFFICIENT.

Again, is your business efficient? If so, it is very exceptional, and you must be struck by the inefficiency of surrounding businesses. If the last few months have proved anything they have proved that the business man is no better at the special business of government, is indeed perhaps rather considerably worse, than the professional politician—in other words, the man who has devoted his life to the business of government. And there is nothing astonishing in that. Nor, by the way, is there anything funnier than the spectacle of a business man whose record is a record of voluntary and forced liquidations, litigation, desperate shifts, and mysterious reconstructions, preaching the doctrine that the country ought to be run by business men.

Well, you are inefficient, your friends are inefficient, your and their businesses and homes are inefficient. But you don't lose much sleep about it. You are so used to the inefficiency that you scarcely notice it. When, however, you perceive precisely the same kind of inefficiency in the Government, you are staggered, you are positively pained. And you are alarmed. Your attitude would almost imply that you had made a new and awful discovery, the discovery of a disease, called inefficiency. You never thought that businesses and homes would come to an end through inefficiency. In businesses and homes you accepted inefficiency as a part of the customary phenomena of life. "Ah!" you say, "But national government is different! It is not different. The nation is an enlarged home and business, and naught else." "Ah!" you say, "But Ministers are different. Ministers are special persons, specially chosen, receiving large salaries!"

PLACE AND POWER.

Nothing of the kind. They don't receive large salaries. The general manager of the Steel Trust would laugh at the salary paid to the general manager of the British Empire. As salaries go, Ministers are under paid. They are not different from you and me. In the contrary, they are pathetically like you and me, the bulk of them. Few of them are exceedingly able; still fewer are exceedingly altruistic and conscientious. For the rest, some are fairly good; some mediocre; and the remainder have got in either because they were favourably born, or because you yourself were gullible and inefficient at the polling booth. Why call them place-hunters? Who is not a place-hunter? Would you refuse the chance of a place?

Egotistic and altruistic motives are entangled together so that they cannot be disentangled, as in his heart everybody knows who has assisted at municipal politics in even the smallest town. And national politics are not essentially different from municipal politics. If the public would only comprehend the truths that national politics are not essentially different from municipal politics, and that statesmen are not essentially different from men, there would be fewer misgivings and much less righteous indignation and ridiculous lamenting.

The inefficiency and self-seeking of mankind in general and of a country in particular must necessarily be reflected in the government of that country. The Government of the country in which you and I happened to be interested is certainly more efficient than the vast bulk of the homes and businesses of the country. It has one or two superlatively brilliant and able men; but then these men are faced with superlatively difficult tasks. The Government may not rise very high above the general level of efficiency. On the other hand, it will not fall below that level. The final directive influence is not an individual influence, but the immense, unescapable influence of the political common-sense of the public, which is stronger than any individual impulse. Through the forms of semi-aristocratic authority we are really governing ourselves in this war. Any ambitious statesman, or group of statesmen, who persistently ignored the true seat of government, would quickly come to grief.

CLASS MISUNDERSTANDING.

(2) About reaction. In a country so ridden by class distinctions as ours is, reaction is bound to be an affair of class. It now means that one class has gradually been getting the better of another class and that circumstances have arisen favourable to the resumption of the ideals and the powers of the lazier. In a state of marked change—and most of the nineteenth century was a state of marked change, as the twentieth will be, possibly to an even greater degree—in a state of marked change the different classes inevitably misunderstand each other. I count for the present purpose only two classes in Britain—the class with an aristocratic ideal, which I call the old ruling class, and the class with a democratic ideal, which I call the democracy.

The misunderstanding between these two classes—one determined to keep the other determined to dispossess—is very deep, and on the ruling class side it is bitter. It is also comic. The other day a lady who had been telling me that she had thrown up caution work at stations and that if the authorities expected her to get up at four a.m. in order to be at the terminus at 6 a.m., the authorities were greatly mistaken, this same lady took occasion to assert that the British working class was not patriotic, much less so than the German or the French! You can't argue with this kind of mentality. You can only fully contradict and change the subject. Which I did.

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

But the lack of appreciation is not peculiar to one class. The working class and practically all Radicals show what I deem to be an unfair prejudice against the old ruling class. After all, this ruling class has something to show for itself. It has Britain to show and the British Empire to show. It must have had, and it must still have, tremendous qualities, if it remains generally so saying to me: "I've been away doing the work of the Empire all my life, and the election laws are such that I've never been able to exercise a Parliamentary vote." He laughed, without the least resentment. The same general said to me that if we hadn't had conscription he should have considered that the war had been fought in vain, whether we won it or not! Fate has restored real power to this type of man.

But if this type of man is now very prominent at the War Office and very full in the Government the reason is that he has maintained his interest in war throughout the peaceful years, whereas we did not. He has a right to be where he is, and we have no alternative but to accept him. His Britain may not be our Britain, but it is a considerable Britain. His ideals may not be ours, but he has ideals. He may be stupid, but he is honest and he is not venal; he is capable of the glow of disinterested enthusiasm. And if he is stupid, his stupidity was not stupidity once: it is only so because it is a survival. This type does much harm; but it has done much good and is still doing some good. We should look very foolish without it in the existing crisis. Of course, sooner or later, we shall have to fight it and beat it, and it will then be entitled to the rest and gradually will die out, but in the meantime we ought to recognize that it is both natural and necessary, and that its historical justification is unquestionable. And, above all, we ought not to confuse it with the anarchy, the plutocracy, and the mere rationality of journalism which know-how to it and in part lives by it.

THE ORDEAL BY WAR.

(3) About the enemy and the world at large. Little needs to be written under this head, because the truth is self-evident. We constantly and most absurdly assume that British defects are peculiar to Britain. The truth is quite otherwise. In all countries aristocracy or militarism, on the one hand, and democracy or the other, display similar weakness and trouble. In all countries governments are inefficient and Germany is not the least inefficient. For every phenomenon which causes apprehension in Britain, there is a corresponding phenomenon in every other country. With modesty and without arrogance, we may say that we have come through the ordeal of the war at least as well as any nation. Germany's hatred of us is (Continued at foot of next column.)

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Piano Solos... (a) POEM EXOTIQUE	(Grieg)
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(b) TRAHISON	Giaminade
(c) COME TO THE GARDEN LOVE	Salter
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this question. It appears to me that if we with constancy bear these considerations in mind during the coming months the confidence and the solidarity of the race will be strengthened.—Daily News.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	WED. DAY, 9th May, at Noon.
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CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TENSHIN MARU	WED. DAY, 16th May.
	Capt. Taniguchi	8,000
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Soyeda	13,500
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KATORI MARU	SATURDAY, 29th Apr., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Kon	21,000
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	THURSDAY, 17th May, at 11 A.M.
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TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	THURS., 14th June
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June
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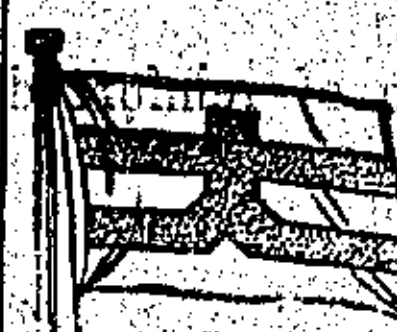
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"MANILA MARU"		WED. DAY, 23rd May, at 3 P.M.

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"SOSHU MARU"		THURSDAY, 10th May, at 8 A.M.

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